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# ASSOCIATION OF

# SOUTHERN

# CALIFORNIA



## The N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

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1996 / NUMBER 2



# Calendar of Events

## *Coin Shows*

July 28  
Fullerton

**36th Annual Collectible Show**  
Day's Inn  
1500 S. Raymond Ave.

August 3 - 4  
Pasadena

**Golden State Coin Show**  
Pasadena Civic Center  
300 E. Green St.

August 14 - 17  
Denver, CO

**ANA 105th Ann. Convention**  
Colorado Convention Center  
700 14th St.

September 19 - 22  
Long Beach

**L B Coin and Collectible Expo**  
Convention Center  
100 S. Pine Ave.

November 2 - 3  
Buena Park

**SCPNA Coin Show**  
Retail Clerk's Hall  
8550 Stanton Ave.

## *1996 NASC Board Meetings*

September 29, 1996  
December 29, 1996

All meetings start at 1:00 p.m. and are held at the following place:

Veterans Memorial Center  
4117 Overland Ave. (Culver & Overland)  
Culver City

# THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the Numismatic Association of Southern California

1996 / Volume 38 / Number 2

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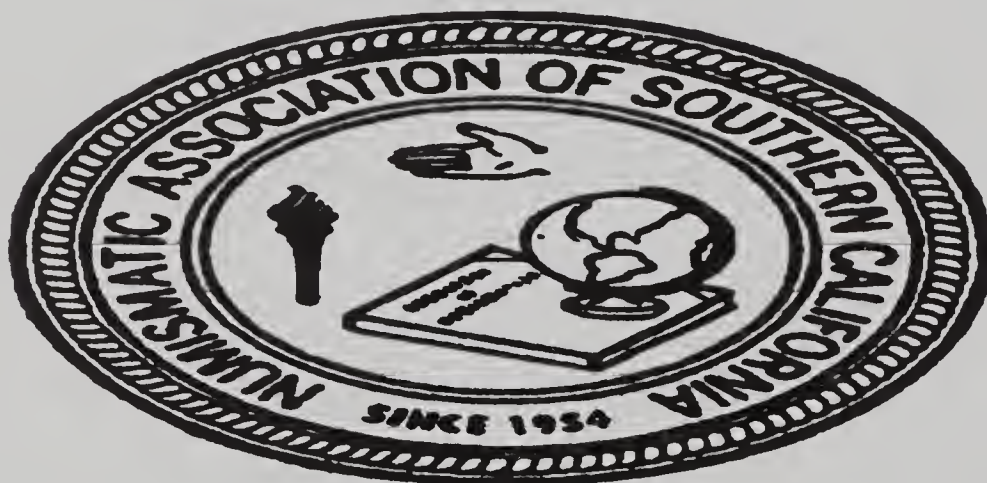
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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This message is a WAKE-UP CALL!

To all the members and delegates to the Board of Directors I am addressing this message. It is time we all got off our butt and did something for our members. Any organization who sits on its butt is bound to fall by the wayside.

My ears are open and I am ready to go. Just let me know what you have in mind. Be it a new idea or an old one that we have not used for awhile. Come now, it is time to wake our numismatic bones, and do something for our membership.

The Editor, Gary Beedon, is doing a wonderful job in editing the *Quarterly*. Lest we forget, Merlin Lenhert is also doing an admirable job with the NASC Gold Drawing tickets. Bill Grant is chairing the Golden State Coin Show, and a few more of the members, like Harold Katzman and Walter Ostromecki, are doing something for the Numismatic Association of Southern

California. Are they the only ones?

I am asking you now to wake up and say out loud: it is time to do something for the Numismatic Association of Southern California in general and for the hobby in particular. It is time to come out and say out loud - THIS IS MY ASSOCIATION and we are doing....

We have plans, but plans without carrying them out remain just plans on paper and soon forgotten. I will listen to anyone who has a good idea. If it is good for the Numismatic Association of Southern California, it is good for me and has my support.

Come to the meeting (s) with enthusiasm. Let us leave the past behind us and come to the meeting with a fresh look at the future.

*JERRY NAHALOM*



# COIN CLUBS!

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Coin World, P.O. Box 150, Sidney, OH 45365  
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# TREASURY WOMEN FROM SARAH TO BETTE B.

*Dr. Walter Ostromecki, NLG*  
(PART 1)

*"We did not labor in suffrage just to bring the vote to women, but to allow women to express their opinions and become more effective in government...Men and women are like right and left hands; it doesn't make sense not to use them both equally."*

*...JEANETTE RANKIN, First elected Congresswoman, 1916*

*"Women have taken possession of so many providences for which men have pronounced them unfit, that it is difficult to say just where they must stop..."*

*...MARGARET FULLER, Female Activist Author, 1845*

*"We must now deal with the inequities that still linger as barriers to full participation of women in our Nation's life. We must also support and strengthen the laws that prohibit discrimination based on sex."*

*...PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD, 1975*

## PREFACE

Historically, women in American society have always been underdogs. Simply put, they have not enjoyed the same God given rights as men. Even the United States Constitution does little to improve their quest for equality in all aspects of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Until the late 20th Century they remained but footnotes in history.

The 1970's finally focused attention on women who achieved on their own. The ERA movement began to capture national attention as women were relentlessly striving for equality in the



work place — equal rights and pay for the same job as their male counterparts. Their job/career revolution, which had its beginnings in the Federal Government, began to bear fruit. I draw your attention to the exploits of women like Betty Ford, Margaret Chase Smith, Sandra Day O'Connor; and for us numismatists, Mary Brooks, Betty Higby and Francine Neff (to mention just a few). However, there are many other women who have distinguished themselves in government service or employ since our nation's early beginnings. Unfortunately, their accomplishments have been overshadowed in history by men!

The Department of the Treasury (the second oldest Department in the Federal Government dating back to September 2, 1789) has one of the best track records when it comes to employing women. Women, thousands of them, have served with honor and distinction not only in endless routine jobs, but also in politically appointed positions of every division and agency. And, yet, what do we really know about them; their colorful exploits and their career-service accomplishments? Little if anything!

Do the names of such early "pioneer" Treasury women as Sarah Waldrake, Helen Bennett, Mary Frances Hoyt or Margaret Kelly stand out in our minds? No? All right, what about a few of those in more recent times like: Mary O'Reilly, Annie Martin, Georgia Nesse Clark, Gladys Morelock or the career and numismatic contributions of the first woman chemist hired by the Customs Service in 1919? You say what, who? Okay, I'll give you a clue for the latter. She was appointed in 1961 by President Kennedy to the position of Mint Director. Yes, that's right, it's none other than Miss Eva Adams. As for the others, why not?

Women, regiments of them after 1861, were an intricate part of the day-to-day operations within the Treasury Department. They were of all ages (15-90) and of every grade or level. Their labor ranged from the lowliest manual toil of "chairwoman" in its basement, to some of the highest "intellectual level career positions" upstairs — Bette B. Anderson being appointed to the highest level, Under Secretary of the Treasury (the Department's #3 position) in 1977. Who knows what new ground at Treasury women will break into in the coming 21st Century. Perhaps,



we'll see the first woman Secretary!

## TREASURY'S FIRST FEMALE DUO

Sarah Waldrake and Rachael Summers were the first two women hired by the Treasury Department in 1795. They were employed by the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia "as coin adjusters at 50-cents a week...because men would take no less than \$1.20 for the same job." Their job was to weigh half eagles, the first gold coins struck for the United States and eagles; adjusting them (by filing) to their correct weights of 8.75 grams and 17.50 grams, respectively.

During their first year of employ, these two women weighed and adjusted an approximate combined total of 14,290 new gold coins. In 1796, gold coin production, which now included three denominations, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00, was down to approximately 11,737 pieces. This translated into more silver coinage adjustment work being shifted onto these two women at, of course, a lower pay scale than male adjusters.

Mint records do not indicate the quantity of coins adjusted weekly, monthly or yearly by each woman. However, hypothetically, during the calendar year 1795, each would have processed (assuming only gold coins were adjusted by them on each work day) about 15 coins a day, for 10 hours a day, 6 days a work week. Monetarily, for just the gold coins processed alone, this would translate into an added cost of about 3¼ cents for each coin readied for circulation. Not very economical in 1795. Perhaps this is one of the factors which contributed to the small quantities of gold coinage production.

So, the next time you as a collector spot a gold coin (prior to 1801) with file marks — *REMEMBER* — it was "a woman" who placed them there! More specifically, Sarah Waldrake and/or Rachael Summers, the Philadelphia Mint's first two women coin adjusters.

Oh, one lingering question still remains. Why were these two women "employed for the specific purpose of adjusting *gold coins*" rather than just silver as their male counterparts? Honesty? Integrity? Quality correctness? Or, something else?

Perhaps. One speculation might be that all three of the aforementioned reasons are plausible — as is the comment that women are much suited to use a small [fingernail type] file than men!

Between 1800 and 1860 women were hired by the Customs Service as nurses, lighthouse keepers and surveyors in Virginia. The duties of a surveyor included: taking charge of incoming vessels that were placed in quarantine; supervising the shipping of cargo (including U.S. Mint coinage); and examining the baggage during a vessel's stay in port. Agusta Owen became the first woman employed in this latter Customs field in 1841.

### **THE CIVIL WAR CREATES MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AT TREASURY**

The Civil War created great financial demands upon the Federal Government. In July of 1862, the nation's first income tax law was passed and the Bureau of Internal Revenue was created. The first employees included eight women clerks. As the war dragged on, many more women were hired at Treasury.

The United States Treasurer, Francis Spinner, *demande*d from Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase "...the authority to hire women to cut Treasury notes [because] a woman can use scissors better than a man, and will do [the job] faster and cheaper." Women were paid \$600 a year (\$50 a month) while men earned at least twice that!

### **JEANNIE DOUGLAS**

Spinner's request became a reality in April 1862 when Miss Jeannie Douglas became the first woman "hired to 'cut and ready' paper currency for circulation." Under the constant and close scrutiny by (male) Treasury officials, she performed brilliantly. Her quickness, skill and work quality earned her a reputation "as the Department's best and most proficient note cutter." Miss Douglas had proven her sex "was well suited for



Treasury work normally considered for men only." Within a few months, her heavy workload was lightened by the subsequent hiring of "70 more women currency cutters." Oh, women currency cutters were paid \$600 a year (about \$50 a month), about one-third that of the salary of male cutters. So, the next time you look at a "greenback" printed during the Civil War with near perfect centering and precisely cut edge margins, REMEMBER, the credit belongs again to women — primarily thanks to the pioneering efforts "of cutter" Miss Jeannie Douglas.

In July of 1862 the Nation's first Income Tax Law was passed and the Bureau of Internal Revenue was created. The Bureau's first employees "included eight female clerks."

As the war dragged on many more women were hired by the Treasury Department at low paying jobs with little status or chance for advancement. A number of women who were eventually employed were widows or mothers of family members wounded and killed in the war. Some appealed in person directly to President Lincoln for a Treasury job. The great-hearted man never refused! Tearing a strip from a piece of paper, he penned: *"Give this lady employment. Abraham Lincoln."*

## SOPHIA HOLMES

In 1862 Sophie Holmes became the first black woman hired by the Treasury Department. A free native of Washington, she was employed in the Division of Issue as a "chairwoman" at \$15 a month. Her low paying job with little status was soon to change.

According to Treasury records, Mrs. Holmes saved the Division of Issue an estimated \$200,000 in greenbacks, some in denominations as large as \$1,000 "that had been mistakenly (??) thrown away as trash." Upon discovering them, she resolved "to keep her discovery secret — vowing not to even trust the watchman for fear he'd say she stole them — until she could talk to none other than Treasurer Spinner."

During the War years, it was the custom of Treasurer Spinner

to sleep in his little room in the Treasury building, "to assure himself beyond a doubt that the nation's money was safe." This earned him the title, "The Watchdog of the Treasury."

About two in the morning a restless Spinner arose and started on his customary rounds through the long and dimly-lighted offices and corridors. Sophia, hearing his shuffling steps approaching, called out, "General, General, come here, come here!" Startled, Spinner cautiously approached. Gazing intensely into her eyes he replied, "Yes, what is it, Sophia?" She merely pointed at the trash box. Carefully, she removed the top layer of waste paper from the box and pointed to a stack of greenbacks. Then she told her story.

Astonished, Spinner called the guards and ordered her held until her story could be verified. He then summoned the officers of the Division who removed the money for examination. It was determined the "bills were new and ready for circulation." Sophia was exonerated! But just how the money got into the box was never explained by Treasury officials.

A few days later Treasurer Spinner rewarded Mrs. Holmes for her honesty. He handed her an appointment to a position as janitress [she actually became a messenger] at a salary of \$660 a year. Thus, she became the first black woman "officially appointed" to service in the U.S. Government — a position "Aunt Sophie" served in for 38 years! She died in 1900 at age 79. Approximately 77 years later, Azie Taylor Morton would become the first black woman appointed by a President to the top level post of U.S. Treasurer.

## **MRS. WILLARD LEONARD**

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing began operation in August of 1862 with two male and four female employees. By 1864 their numbers had respectively jumped to 42 male and 228 female. Women cut and trimmed greenbacks, scrutinized newly printed notes for imperfections and assisted in counterfeit detection.

In 1864 Mrs. Willard A. Leonard "was hired by the Treasurer



as the chief counterfeit detector." She quickly won a nationwide reputation "gaining fame as the most remarkable woman in government." The Press referred to her "as the Department's Female Sherlock Holmes." During her 41 years of distinguished service, she was "credited with saving the government millions of dollars [because] she never made an error!" It is ironic that our early greenback issues were said to be backed by the faith of our government when, in actuality, it was the government's faith in Mrs. Leonard! One wonders if Treasury had ever considered "imprinting notes" with the motto, "In Mrs. Leonard We Trust!"

By 1870 women employees in the Treasury Department numbered approximately 600. Department heads (still all male) were now authorized to appoint "female clerks found competent and worthy to any of the grades of clerkship...with the same compensation belonging to that class." This law influenced the equal employment and payment of women in the Federal Government as a whole until it was upgraded in 1962.

After the great Chicago fire in 1871, it was six women in the Treasurer's Office who painstakingly salvaged, pieced together and identified the charred remains of over 100 cases of burned currency, securities, bonds and postage stamps. The work force was supervised by Martha J. Patterson, daughter of former President Andrew Johnson.

## **MARY FRANCIS HOYT**

The Civil Service Act of 1883 established the merit system for government service. Women were now encouraged to compete for jobs of equal pay on the same basis as men. Vassar graduate Mary Francis Hoyt achieved the highest score on the first examination and received the second appointment under the new system. She was hired as a clerk in Treasury's Bank Redemption Agency at an annual salary of \$900. Her hiring brought to an end "the pressure on top Treasury officials to hire the female friends of the politically influential." However, the 1883 system did not put an end to the men or women only

interpretation of the 1870 Act. Women continued to work under extremely adverse conditions until the early part of the 20th Century.

## **TREASURY WOMEN OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

Part 2 (to be concluded in the next issue) will take a look at the ever-changing role of women in Treasury service from coin press operators to Mint Directors and U.S. Treasurers, culminating with the 1977 appointment of Bette B. Anderson to Treasury's number three post as Under Secretary.

Women to be highlighted include: Margaret V. Kelly, first acting Director of the Mint in 1910; Miss Eva Adams, the first woman chemist hired in 1919, who eventually became Director of the Mint in 1961; Mary O'Reilly, the Mint's first professional woman; Annie H. Martin, only woman Assayer of the Carson City (Mint) Assay Office; Nellie Ross, first woman Mint Director; Georgia Nesse Clark, first woman United States Treasurer in 1949; Gladys Morelock, first woman Superintendent of the Denver Mint; and more.



### **IN MEMORY OF AWANDA AYERS**

On June 3, 1996 she passed away.

Donations may be made to the American  
Cancer Society "UCLA Cancer Unit"  
in memory of Awanda Ayers.

Awanda will be missed.



# WHEN *TALENT* MEANT MONEY

*Martha Stevenson, NLG*

## QUARTER SHEKEL



One usually thinks of *talent* as a natural or acquired ability such as that possessed by writers, artists and performers. With luck and perseverance, these people with talent usually make money.

Those familiar with the Bible will remember the parable of the talents in Matthew 25:14-30 wherein a wealthy man had to leave the country and left his talents to three slaves to use or invest according to the slave's judgment. Upon his return, the master expected an accounting of his talents. Two of the slaves invested the talents entrusted to them and doubled their value; the third buried his, so had only the one talent to return to his master. Today's definition of "turning one's talents into money" had its origin in this Biblical passage.

The ancient and original meaning of talent was money. The Hebrews, Babylonians, Greeks and Romans used talents as a means of transacting business. Before the 8th Century, B.C. coinage was in its infancy and talents, the least of which weighed 57 pounds, varied in value from country to country, and also silver and gold had different values.

The talent was never struck because no coin weighing 57 pounds was practical because it could not be carried around. A merchant had to keep small talents on hand to make change for the customer who also had to have "small change" with him if business was to be conducted. For example, the Greek Attic silver weighed 57 pounds while the Aeginetian standard weighed 83 pounds.

The Hebrew weight of the silver talent was equal to 3,000 shekels in silver or about \$1,800 in United States currency. The Greek talent was worth about \$1,000 in U.S. dollars. The gold talent had different weights and values in different places. The Roman *great talent* was worth about \$480 while the *little talent* was worth about \$363.

Is there among us a reader of historical and/or adventure novels who does not remember *Ben Hur* by Lew Wallace?...or a movie buff who couldn't describe the chariot race in the movie version. The author wrote, "One or more talents were bet on each chariot race..." And the rich Romans wagered their *talents* on the talents of their favorite chariot racer. ☺

## **ANA'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTION CLASS NOW A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE**

The American Numismatic Association's very popular class in "Detecting Counterfeit and Altered U.S. Coins" is now available as a correspondence course by the same name.

ANA Authenticator J.P. Martin, who offers a class in counterfeit detection at the Association's Annual Summer Conference and through a video presentation by the same title, is the author of this latest in a series of correspondence courses developed by the ANA School of Numismatics. The

other courses offered by the ANA are *Introduction to Numismatics*, which includes more than 600 photographs and 29 separate readings by more than 30 leading numismatic experts, and *Grading Coins Today* by Don Bonser, who offers a practical, hands-on approach to learning to grade coins according to the standards of today's marketplace.

In this new 228-page correspondence course, *Detecting Counterfeit and Altered U.S. Coins*, Martin takes students through every



aspect of this important numismatic subject, from the history of counterfeiting to tools of detection, and characteristics of genuine and fake coins. In addition the course explains how electrotypes and castings are made, and how dates and mintmarks are altered by the counterfeiter.

There is a test for each of the 11 sections of the correspondence course, which will be corrected, scored and returned to students within 14 working days of its receipt at the ANA School of Numismatics. All students who complete the course and earn an average score of 76% or higher on the tests will receive a diploma. Honors will be conferred on those students who average between 92% and 95.9% on the tests, and High Honors will be awarded to those students with test scores averaging 96% or higher.

In the "Foreword" to the new ANA correspondence course, Association President Kenneth Bressett states, "Counterfeiters make their products to fool people. Sophisticated counterfeiters now make their most perfect replicas to fool the most

discriminating connoisseurs... those who collect and study rare coins. In this correspondence course, collectors will learn how to detect even the most sophisticated fakes."

This new ANA correspondence course is filled with detailed, close-up photographs by Tom Mulvaney and Astrid Gracy. It also offers a minute-by-minute guide to the video, which is recommended for use with the course.

Cost of the ANA correspondence course *Detecting Counterfeit and Altered U.S. Coins* is \$29.95 for members (\$59.95 for non-members) and \$49.95 with the video (\$79.95 for non-members). To order this or other ANA correspondence courses or for more information about the ANA School of Numismatics, contact the American Numismatic Association, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279; telephone (719) 632-2646; fax (719) 634-4085; Prodigy NUMI99A; GENIE ANA.HQ; CompuServe 74212, 554; Internet anapub@money.org; World Wide Web <http://www.money.org>.

# GSCS SHOW SET FOR AUGUST 3-4 IN PASADENA

Special exhibits, educational forums, club and society meetings, a YN program, and an 88 dealer bourse will greet visitors at the 6th Annual Golden State Coin Show, set for August 3-4 at the Pasadena Convention Center, 300 East Green Street, in Pasadena, California. The show is jointly sponsored by COIN, CSNA and NASC.

The bourse will be open to the public between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Saturday, August 3, and between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., Sunday, August 4. Admission cost is \$2.00. Children under 12 are FREE when accompanied by an adult. "Attendees will have the opportunity to register to win a FREE BU Carson City Silver Dollar," notes Registration Chairman Mary Yahalom.

Special displays on exhibit will include "Wife Buying Money" and "Lindbergh — The Man, His Medals and Memorabilia," plus several cases saluting the 100th Anniversary of the Olympics.

Several club meetings and other activities are planned

for Saturday. All meetings, except the CSNA Board meeting, are open to the public.

A YN table, hosted by COIN President Sally Mark and Vice-President Walt Ostromecki, will be in operation from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Activities will feature a numismatic identification quiz entitled "Name That Coin" and U.S. coin re-design contest. All YN's who participate will be given lots of FREE numismatic goodies.

The CSNA will hold an Executive Board meeting (closed to the public) at 9 a.m. and a General Membership meeting at 1 p.m.

The California Exonumist Society (CES) will be hosting an educational program (topic to be announced) and general meeting at 11 a.m.

There is a 2 p.m. business meeting for all NASC Officers, Board and Club Representatives. Discussion will focus on club outreach programs, educational workshops/forums, junior activities, etc., being planned for the next

two years. In addition, the Awards Committee will begin accepting nominations for the various Association awards to be presented at the January 1997 Annual Awards Recognition Dinner Event.

Dr. Dewayne Gallups will speak about "Mardi Gras Doubloon's" and John Welbourne, President of Angel's Flight, will be discussing "The Angel's Flight Railroad — Past and Present" at the GSCS Educational Forum beginning at 4 p.m.

On Sunday, GSCS will hold its Awards and Exhibit Recognition Luncheon in the Magnolia Room of the Holiday Inn, adjacent the Pasadena Convention Center, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Chairman Ethel Lenhert advises "the cost for this Numismatic — Olympic tribute — affair is \$22.00 per

person, medal included."

At 4:30 p.m. the NASC will conduct its Club Gold Benefit Drawing. This annual NASC event directly benefits each supporting member club. \$1 from the sale of each \$2 book of five tickets is retained by the selling club. The other \$1 is used by the NASC to purchase the gold prizes. The NASC derives no income from this member club benefit. Thirty-five *lucky draw* winners will each claim a world gold coin. Tickets will also be available at the show.

Additional show information is available through General Chairman William Grant, Box 295, Patton, CA 92369. Telephone (909) 864-7617. Bourse information can be secured by calling Chairman Kay Lenker, (619) 222-8739.

FB



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# QUARTER DOLLAR CHALLENGE

*William Cregan*

## Collecting Liberty Standing Quarters Is Difficult

Most collectors like a challenge, and there is no better target than Liberty Standing Quarters, one of the most attractively designed and elusive issues of the Twentieth Century.

From its introduction in 1917, it has been an eye grabber, particularly when the exposed breasts of Miss Liberty shocked some of the American public. This artistic license caused a hive of moral fury among them, allegedly compelling the Treasury Department to alter the design of the coin during the second half of 1917, creating two distinct varieties for that year.

The redesigned quarter depicted a more restrained Miss Liberty trapped in a hot coat of chain mail, completely covering her breasts. Her hair was also conservatively shortened and styled. On the reverse the flying eagle was raised so that three stars could be accommodated underneath it.

It is the theory of some collectors that this second variety was not the result of moral outrage. It was to signify our entrance into the First World War, which was in full swing when these coins were introduced into circulation. On this variety Liberty displays a more Amazonian, warlike look compared to her somewhat free and easy interpretation on the first type.

There is also the possibility that another model posed for the Type II quarter, as Liberty's physical proportions are slightly different than those of the Type I coin, which was modeled by Dora Doscher, a physical culturist. The second variety continued until the series prematurely expired in 1930. In 1925, the high-relief date was recessed into the design to prevent excessive wear, but the balance of the coin remained intact.

Collecting Liberty Standing Quarters is quite difficult,

because most of the earlier dates are hard to locate in original, untampered condition. Many of the high-relief dated coins were either harshly cleaned by misinformed collectors or had their dates completely worn away after only a few years in circulation.

The Liberty Standing Quarter is addicting, and once a collector gets involved with these coins, there is usually no turning back. To meet the demands of collecting them, the numismatist should carefully inspect all the quarters he can, either in dealer's stocks, on bid boards or at coin shows. From these experiences he or she will be able to analyze them for condition and relative scarcity.

Grading is tricky with these coins. A good guideline for grading the high-relief dated coins issued from 1916 to 1924 is the legibility of the date and how it aligns with the overall condition of the coin. For this variety to grade a full fine or better, the date must have all four digits fully visible, and the balance of the design meeting that grade. In the grades of about good to very good, the

grading determinant is the visibility of the date, regardless of the overall grade of the coin. For example, a quarter with half the date visible might only grade good or very good, although the rest of the design could grade very fine.

Some of the most coveted Liberty Standing Quarters are those with a full four-digit date that fail to meet the fine condition classification, because of the coin's less than fine grade overall. Coins in this grouping are very scarce, and some of the famous dates are the 1919-D, 1919-S, 1921 and the 1924-D.

Liberty Standing Quarters minted from 1925 to 1930 bear the improved recessed date. These coins are sometimes classified as Type III by some specialists. These embossed date issues are usually a little easier to grade than the high-relief date coins. Generally, the grading standard for this variety is the same as for most other types of United States coins . . . overall wear, with grading deductions for digs, scratches or other defects. Many of the Type III coins are afflicted with weak strikes that also embrace the Type I and II



coins.

Design points of weak striking include the head, shield rivets, the knee, the breasts; on the high-relief issues, the date. On the reverse the eagle's breasts and wing feathers are usually very weak.

In many situations, grading standards for all types of Liberty Standing Quarters can be relaxed somewhat to adjust for striking problems. Several of the mintmarked dates in the series nearly always come weakly struck with at least one of the design features listed.

The problem of the weak strike sometimes compounds the difficulty of grading these coins. That is why it is so important for the collector of these quarters to examine as many pieces as possible. From this experience the determination of what dates come fully or weakly struck can be made. Then the delineation can be made as to what dates can be slightly relaxed when grading.

Some collectors, prompted by coin catalogues, have the notion that the 1925-30 coins are common in any grade. The only difference between these coins and the 1916-24

emissions is their availability in specific conditions. For example, in good to fine condition, the recessed date quarters severely outnumber the high-relief dated coins. This imbalance is from the tendency of the date to wear off on the early issues. In the better grades of very fine and better, the relative scarcity of both the 1916-24 and 1925-30 coins is more in balance.

The potential scarcity of the 1925-30 dates has been overlooked over the years. Beginning in the 1940's, a popular coin catalogue stated that Liberty Standing Quarters minted between 1916 and 1924 "are scarce in any condition." Likely, this comment produced a quiet stampede for the few remaining date bearing examples then in circulation. Many of the well preserved 1925 to 1930 coins were probably ignored.

Most coin catalogues and retail price lists also support the relative scarcity between many of the *pedestal* and *recessed* dates in the better grades of very fine to uncirculated. For example, one coin publication lists the 1924-S in XF at \$80.00 and the 1929-D in XF at \$31.50.



Some collectors might argue that the competitive pricing between the common *pedestal* and *recessed* coins in XF grade is the overall demand for these coins in type sets. But it might mean that any common date Liberty Standing quarter is not as trivial as thought in sharp circulated condition.

In uncirculated grade Standing Liberty Quarters command a high premium with a rounded, full head. This term has sometimes been stretched to include coins possessing not quite a full head. Specialists in the series generally agree that an uncirculated full head quarter must exhibit a complete hair-line separation along Liberty's face; the three leaves must be plainly visible in her hair; her cheekbones must be separated, and a small indentation must be evident at the position of Liberty's ear.

Collectors can reap a bonus by locating circulated quarters with full heads. 1929 and 1930 quarters can sometimes be found in XF or about uncirculated with a full head at a reasonable price. 1917 Type I's can also be found in the same grades with a full head.

Several dates of Liberty Standing quarters evoke special interest. One is the famous 1916, a scarce date, especially in lower circulated grades. A 1916 quarter can be verified for its authenticity. This is important because "sharpers" will take 1916's with obliterated dates and reshape a pedestal with silver where the original date was positioned. Next, a fresh date is carefully restamped to resemble a genuine impression.

An obliterated date 1916 quarter can be distinguished from its slick 1917 Type I counterpart by the drapery that runs along the backside of Liberty's front leg that exposes her knee. On a genuine 1916, the lowest fold nearest to the date pedestal is draped closer together than on the 1917 Type I, which is wider and more curved along the bottom.

Although the 1917P Type I coin is relatively common with a full head in XF to AU grades, it is seldom found with original toning in this preservation. Also, the 1917P Type I is scarce with a full rounded knee. A coin with this feature makes all the difference in the attractive-

ness of this variety.

The 1918-D, 1920-S and 1924-D, when exhibiting a full date, shows a core problem the mint had striking the *pedestal* date coins. Usually, a thin die crack runs horizontally across the center of the date, signaling that the date is about to break out of the die. It's no wonder then that the recessed dates were more practical from a striking standpoint by prolonging die life.

The 1927-S is a popular date, and rightly so. In any condition above very good, it

is quite scarce. This date is just one example why collectors must study their grading. A coin in very good condition might bring \$25, a full fine \$48, a scarce very fine \$150 and an XF \$1000!

Liberty Standing Quarters are a fascinating series laced with scarcity, controversy and a delicate design beauty absent in most United States coins. Over the years, they have earned the collector's wonder. There is no reason to believe they won't be sought out by them for many years to come.



*At the past Installation & Recognition Dinner (1-27-96),  
Outgoing NASC President William Grant presents the  
MEMBER-OF-THE-YEAR award to Paul Kopenhaver.*



WHY JOIN THE  
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA?

Organized in 1954, the Numismatic Association of Southern California is a non-profit organization dedicated to the education and welfare of scholars and collectors of coins and other numismatic materials. It serves the Southern California collecting fraternity and its 27 member clubs. Membership is open to all, including those areas outside the Southern California region.

The Magazine, *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly*, is published four times a year and distributed to members free of charge. News of the Association, including convention coverage; educational articles; coin trends junior activities; member club reports and numismatic events; and dealer advertisements are included in the magazine.

NASC is one of four organizations sponsoring the annual Golden State Coin Show which is open to the public. The Association holds a member club benefit gold drawing during the convention, and issues a commemorative show theme medallion. Educational forums featuring some of the finest nationally known speakers, a large dealer bourse from all over the United State, and outstanding competitive exhibits for which collectors compete for awards, are featured.

In January the Association holds its annual Award Recognition Event.. A number of numismatic and Literary Awards are presented including the Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Award, The President' Trophy; Junior achievement Award and members are recognized for their contribution to *The NASC quarterly* magazine.

In addition to the yearly convention, and Award Recognition Event, the Association sponsors a member Seminar/workshop for both collector and non-collectors .

Officers and members are available on the Association's Speaker's List to present educational programs in many fields, or member clubs may use the slide programs available just for the asking.

Below is the application for membership in the Numismatic Association of Southern California. Regular dues only \$10.00 a year for individuals and clubs. Why not join us, today!

\*\*\*\*\*

ACTIVE MEMBER.....\$10.00

JUNIOR MEMBER.....\$10.00

CLUB MEMBER.....\$10.00

SUSTAINING

MEMBER.....\$200.00



Clip and mail this form to

**NASC Corresponding Secretary**

**c/o HAROLD KATZMAN**

**P. O. BOX 3382**

**TUSTIN, CA 92681-3382**

**Application for Membership**  
**in the**  
**Numismatic Association of Southern California**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Junior Application (must be under 18 years of age.)

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I herewith make application for membership in the Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) subject to the constitution and by-laws of same, and enclose therewith \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Check here if you do not wish your address published in the *NASC Quarterly*.

Sponsored by \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_



# HISTORY OF ELYMAIS AND ITS COINAGE

*Dillon Frost*

## ELYMAIS MINTED COINS FOR LESS THAN 400 YEARS

Elymais, that country located in the southern area of the Iranian plateau in the Zagros Mountains east and northeast of the valley of the Tigris, has a lengthy history. It was known as Elamtu to the Assyrians and the Babylonians and Elam in the Bible.

Early Mesopotamian records show that Elam was in subjection to the Sumer kingdom in 2450 BC under Eannatum of Lagash. Power, in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, shifted from the Sumerians to the Akkadians under Sargon of Akkad between 2360-2305 BC. It was in this period that the Elamites appropriated the Sumero-Akkad cuneiform script which they inscribed on clay tablets and stone.

The Elamites were active in power plays in the Mesopotamia region in those early days and finally in 2030 BC won their independence by destroying the dynasty of

Ibbi-Sin of Ur. The destruction of Ur by the Elamites is bewailed in a Sumer lamentation text.

Ancient records of neighboring nations having contact with them reveal but little of the history of Elam, just flashes of their victories or defeats, through the centuries. There are records of Elam falling to Babylon under Hammurabi in 1728 BC and again when they were delivered from the Babylonians in 1600 BC. They then fell to Kassite Kurigabzu III in the last quarter of the fourteenth century BC.

In 1200 BC, Elam again emerged as a power in the Mesopotamia region by defeating Babylon, which is recorded on the Stele of the Code of Hammurabi and the victory stele of Naram-Sin. Once more, in 1130 BC, Elam was brought under subjection by Nebuchadnezzar I of

Babylon; once again the Babylonian Chronicle mentions Elam as an independent state in 742 BC and it is described in the same way in the inscriptions of the Assyrian kings, Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727 BC) and Sargon II (722-706 BC).

Elam, as an independent nation, came to an end with the rise of the Persian Empire in 550 BC. We know little of the history of this nation as the great empires of Persia, Greek under Alexander the Great, Selucid and Parthian came and went from 550 BC to AD 250.

In George Rawlinson's excellent book entitled *The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy*, he delves into the geography, history and antiquities of the Parthian Empire. He mentions the nation of Elymais.

On page 73, Mr. Rawlinson gives the account of the natives of Elymais defeating Antiochus Epiphanes, the Selucid Emperor, when he invaded Elymais to plunder their temples of the hoard of precious metals, in 165 BC.

On page 77, an account is given of Mithridates, the Parthian Emperor, invading the province of Elymais, then

independent, and in the war that followed, soundly defeating Elymais and adding it to the Parthian Empire in 155 BC.

On page 82, the account of Elymais joining Demetrius II of Bactria in a revolt against Mithridates of Parthia is given, and the defeat of the revolting kingdoms in 149 BC.

As the Selucid Empire began to break up in the second century BC, a native line of princes seems to have come into power. The first ruler of independent Elam, now called Elymais (Greek), known to have struck coins, was Kamnaskires the first; he only struck tetradrachm and drachm. As an independent nation, this was their first opportunity to strike coins in their own name. The next ruler, Kamnaskires II, minted not only tetradrachm and drachm, but fractional coins as well.

On his coins, both he and his queen, Anzaze, are portrayed together facing left. He with a richly embroidered robe and broad diadem and the queen with diadem, necklace and high coiffure. Other rulers followed, all bearing the dynastic name of



Kamnaskires and minting many tetradrachm and drachm. These were the best of Elymais coins. Near the end of the dynasty, the coins were of copper and not well engraved.

The dynasty of the Kamnaskires came to an end in the first century AD and was followed by princes bearing typically Parthian names. The dynasty of Orodes, which included sons named Phraates, extended into the early third century AD, when Elymais was again made subject to the Persians. The coins of the Orodes dynasty were all copper; poorly struck and crudely engraved, a few meaningless lines portrayed the diadem bust and the Greek inscriptions were garbled and meaningless.

Elymais minted coins for less than 400 years and while the early kings of the Kamnaskires dynasty minted a few well engraved and well struck coins, the quality of their coins degenerated greatly under the Orodes dynasty, leaving only ugly coins to unravel the history of this nation.

A great old nation, with mighty unknown kings,

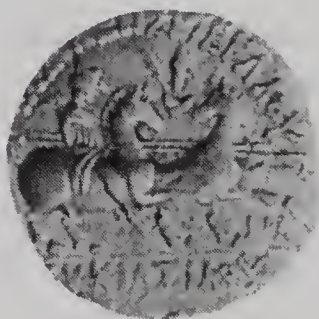
disappeared into the mist of time, its existence and history known to us only by these barbaric, illegible coins.



*(Elymais)*



*Bactria*



*Eukratides*



*Parthia*



*Mithridates II*



# **CLUB REPORT**

*Harold Katzman*

## **FLOATING DOWN THE NILE**

Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald was the March speaker before the Bay Cities Coin Club. His topic was on "Russian Numismatics." Tom has recently visited Russia and had some current stories on Russian coins and currency. "Cruising the Nile" was Linda Wedertz's topic at the May meeting. She recently took a trip down the Nile and shared with the club the wonders of her trip. In June the club celebrated its 52nd Anniversary with a banquet at Madame Wu's Chinese Garden. This was a joint banquet with the Society for International Numismatics (SIN) who announced the placement of the SIN Library with the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities.

## **AND THE WINNERS ARE?**

The March program of the Covina Coin Club was Tom Fitzgerald talking on "Putting an Exhibit Together." Tom, who has won many Best-of-Show awards, shared the secret of successful exhibiting. Dr. Walter Ostromecki spoke in May on the topic "Name that Coin." Walter is the Regional Coordinator for the ANA. In April Phil Iverson spoke on "Exonomia, Part II." The club reported a very successful Coin-O-Rama with 41 tables sold. Six members sold over 50 books of door prize tickets: Steve Desens, Marie Menegatti, Lloyd Niesley, Keith Foulger, Chuck Ham and Harold Katzman. Two members, Ethel Lenhert and Gene Calvert, sold over 100 books each. Fifteen silver dollars were given away with yours truly winning two of them. The \$5 U.S. gold piece was won by Marie Menegatti and Martin Miller. Third place went to Lloyd Beauchaine. Twenty members attended the after-show banquet held at the Old Country Buffet in Montclair. The winner of the \$25 gift certificate from Wal-Mart was Ethel Beauchaine.

## **MANY THANKS!**

A "Floor Tour of the Mint", a slide program by Bill Fivaz, was the March program at the Culver City Coin Club. April was "Other Hobby Night." The club extends its many thanks to the following club members who have donated to the club door prizes: John Foorey, John Sherman, Walter Ostromecki, David Yantus, Paul Borack, Lou Block and Frank Kisk. April saw John Sherman give the program.

## **DONORS GALORE**

C.O.I.N.O. was the March program at the Downey Numismatists. The club reported the passing of member Charles Morrissey's wife Audrey on February 24th. The club extends their sympathy to Chuck and his family. The club acknowledges the following members for their generous donations to the club: Dr. Donald Bach, Caletta Gilreath, Rosemary Harris, Mildred Gilreath, Mark Dorman, Albertus Hoogeveen, Stan Jeziorski and Lynda Richard. "Money: History in Your Hands" was the April program. The club did not meet in May as the meeting date fell on Memorial Day.

## **GOING, GOING, GONE!**

Super Auction night was held at the Fontana United Numismatists in March. Over 140 items went in the auction. There was no 1913 Liberty Nickel on the Board. Items ranged in value up to an AU 1909-s VDB Lincoln Cent. April saw a new speaker, Martin Miller, speak on "Tokens of Canada and its Provinces." "Gun Money of James II" was the title of Randy Briggs' program for May. Randy is co-owner of Collector Galleries of Redlands.

## **IN GOD WE TRUST**

The May meeting of the Glendale Coin Club introduced the new slate of officers: President — Mary Yahalom, 1st Vice President — John Gouorchin, 2nd Vice President — David Maseredjian, Secretary — Joyce Allen, Treasurer — Brian Burns, Editor — Greg Burns. The following positions are vacant: Assistant Treasurer, Secretary and five Board members. May's program saw Bill Owens speaking on "In God We Trust." Jay Dare will be the speaker for June. His topic will be "Nineteen Years of Collecting Morgan and Peace Dollars." Jay started collecting coins in 1922. When he moved to Los Angeles, he worked as a movie extra alongside Laurel and Hardy. Jay exhibited his complete dollar collection which included an 1893-s.

## **WHAT TIME IS THE MEETING?**

For the March meeting of the Hemet numismatists, a video titled "Bank Note Curiosities" was shown by Yasha Beresiner. Mr. Beresiner is a dealer from London, England, specializing in bank notes, etc. That's a long way to come to give a program. Member George Mouhtouris suffered a mild stroke but is well on his way back to his usual self. April was to have been a great program from Bill Adams, a well-known local historian and photographer, whose topic was to have been "The Early Days of Hemet." However, due to a mix-up in times, Bill showed up in the evening and the meeting was in the afternoon.

Bill will return at a later date. Ms. Lillian Lomeli, a Vice-President of American Savings Bank, spoke to the club in May about the new \$100 note as well as counterfeiting U.S. Paper Money.

## **BE ON THE ALERT: COIN BURGLARY**



At the March meeting of the Israel Numismatic Society of Los Angeles, Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald talked on "The Leningrad Medals of Alex Shagin." It was reported in the bulletin that members Sally and Ralph Marx had a burglary in their home. Sally's Israel coins and medals, odd and curious collections, exhibit items and Ralph's Byzantine Ancient Coins were all taken. On behalf of all collectors we commiserate with them. If anyone, dealer or individual, notes a large offering of material that seems unusual for the seller, please contact Sally or Ralph (or contact myself and I will forward it to them). This is an eye opener for all of us. April saw Mary Yahalom show a video on Jerusalem. David Gursky spoke in May on "Change in Your Pocket — Israel Style. The Change in Israel's Coins since its Birth." A new record for title length.

## **SHAH ON INDIA**

The March meeting of the Litton Coin Club had Phil Iverson speak on "Name that Commemorative." Phil showed some slides and asked those in attendance to identify the coin. He also gave everyone a wooden nickel that told of his running in the LA Marathon. This was his third and last run. Yes, he did finish the race (but not in First Place). April saw Mahendra Shah present a program on "Modern Coins of India." Mahendra recently returned from a several month stay in India. May saw Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald talk on a "Numismatic Tour of Russia."

## **A WHALE OF A GOOD TIME**

Gwen Heistand spoke about whale watching in the Sea of Cortez before the Long Beach Coin Club in April. She also exhibited many coins and medals that have whales on them. May saw Dr. De Wayne Gallups present "A History of the Mardi Gras and the Silver Mardi Gras Doubloons." Dr. Gallups told the story of how the Mardi Gras began and how the tradition of throwing out tokens/doubloons started. He also exhibited

many items from his collection. In June Roy Iwata gave a talk on "Die Variations." This is where cherry pickers and error collectors have fun.

### **DO I HEAR ELEVEN?**

"My Ten Favorite Numismatic Items" was the March program before the Los Angeles Coin Club presented by Harold Katzman (alias — your club editor). Harold told the story as to why each item ranks as his favorite. Items ranged from an autographed *Redbook* (Richard Yeoman's Autograph) a 1950-D nickel, a 1922 No "D" cent to a one-of-a-kind silver Space Shuttle medal. April's program was "Name That Coin," an audience participation program, assembled by Bill Fivaz. May saw Frank DeLeon discuss "Pre-Columbian Aztec Designs on Mexican Coins." Frank's collecting specialty is Mexican and foreign coins. May saw the passing of long-time member Launie Wright. The club will miss him. In June Phil Iverson spoke on "Numismatic Topical Tales, Part 1."

### **NUMISMATIC W O W !**

Bill "Wow" Wisslead presented a new program before the March meeting of the Orange Coast Coin Club. It was titled "Numismatic Wow." Bill shared with the group his past experiences as a coin collector. At one time Bill belonged to 75 clubs. Now he is down to 25. The May meeting had to be moved to Peter Meyer's house a few blocks north of the regular meeting place. Reason: Someone forgot to get the keys. However, the show must go on and Les Watson presented a video on "Minting Characteristics of the California Commemoratives." In May Mike Ontko presented a new program titled "Las Monedas de Sud America."

June's program on "The Space Shuttle Columbia" was presented by Harold Katzman. Harold exhibited dozens of medals in silver and bronze, as well as many other items relating to the Space Shuttle. He is still looking to acquire a

piece of Shuttle Tile and dreams of one day flying in the Shuttle. The club has decided that since they don't have a Vice-President to get programs, a drawing will be held with members' names and months selected randomly. Any volunteers for Vice-President?

## **THE LINCOLN SHRINE**

The February meeting of the Redlands Coin Club had Lincoln Shrine Archivist Don McCue escort the members to the Lincoln Shrine, where they were met by Dr. Larry Burgess. Dr. Burgess gave another outstanding talk on Lincoln. In March Greg Reynolds conducted a quiz program on the Walking Liberty Half Dollar. For April a slide program on "Name That Coin" was viewed. Here a detailed blow-up of part of a coin is shown. Members are then asked to determine the coin. The next slide then shows the coin. Some of them are tough to determine. May's meeting was audience participation on their favorite coin. June saw George Mouhtouris conduct a coin quiz.

## **FROM MARIE THERESE TO CON MEN**

Lloyd Beauchine was the speaker at the March meeting of the San Bernardino County Coin Club. His topic was titled "City of Alexandria on Coins." Lloyd showed some beautiful slides of the city as well as coins that show the city. April saw Kay Lenker speak on "Coins of Maria Therese of Austria." Maria was Queen of France and daughter of Philip II of Spain. In May Dr. Shelby Wagner talked on "Collectors, Con Men and Characters."

## **PICNIC TIME**

Harvey Rose spoke to the San Diego Numismatic Society in March on "Casino Chips." Harvey has amassed quite a collection of chips. Jim Hunt spoke on "Coin Collecting" at the



April meeting. He spoke about how the coin hobby has changed over the years. Ed Raymond, a professional magician, displayed his talents at the May meeting. Sorry to report, but no 1913 Liberty Nickel appeared. The club noted the passing of two members: Jim Heine and Joe Garside. In June the club had a picnic in the park. The meeting then went inside, where dealer Harlan White spoke on "Gold Nuggets."

## **HAPPY 40TH BIRTHDAY**

The February meeting of the Santa Barbara Coin Club was their annual "Bourse Night." Lots of good buying, selling and trading took place. March saw John Barnes give a program on "California Tokens." In April the Club celebrated its 40th Birthday with a potluck dinner. May saw Brix Westergaard give a slide presentation showing the various dating systems used on coinage.

## **HAPPY BIRTHDAY**

John Gork spoke on "Early American Copper" at the February meeting of the Verdugo Hills Coin Club. John was the first president of the club as well as one of the founders. He and his wife hold life membership numbers 1 and 2. March saw Richard Murachanian speak on the "125th Anniversary of the Carson City Mint." The 31st Annual Coin Show was a great success. Attendance was over 225. In April Steve Gorman spoke on "Sticker Dollars." Steve displayed many items that went along with his topic. June had the club celebrating its 32nd Birthday (my age). In addition to a birthday cake fit for a king, the club had a Brown Bag Auction. Two 1995 doubled die cents were part of a special drawing held that night.

## **PROBATE**

Richard Murachanian spoke on the "125th Anniversary of the

Carson City Mint" at the February meeting of the West Valley Coin Club. Richard spoke about the mint and had a nice exhibit to go with his talk. New Officers for 1996 are: President — Chris Evans; 1st Vice-President — Bill Perkins; 2nd Vice-President — Open; Recording Secretary — Eileen Bernstein; Corresponding Secretary — Dorothy Johnson; Treasurer — Walter Ostromecki; Board — Mary Yahalom, Maurice Getz, Richard Murachanian, Dillon Frost and Jerry Yahalom. In April Jim Garner spoke on "KKK Medals and Tokens." May saw Bill Zeutzicus, an attorney, speak on "How to Avoid Probate."

## **DEALERS TALES**

Dr. Walter Ostromecki was the speaker before the April meeting of the Upland Coin Club. His title, the second longest in the history of titles was "Numismatic Ramblings — Historical Events of the Past 25 Years as Seen Through the Eyes of a Numismatist and Writer." Walter shared the many stories he did as a writer and the people he interacted with. In March Phil Iverson spoke on "Topical Numismatic Tales." Phil worked in a coin shop for a few years and shared with us some interesting stories during those times. May saw local dealer Bill Causey talk about his years as a dealer. He also shared some very interesting stories about his beginnings. Many local dealers got their start in the business via Bill. His one theme throughout the talk was if you sell something you acquired for more than you paid, you are a dealer. So after that night, it appeared that everyone was thinking about being a dealer.

## **THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER**

At the March meeting of the Whittier Coin Club, Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald presented his slide show on "The Numismatic Tour of Russia." In April Phil Iverson talked on "Exonumia, Part II." He talked about scrip money, coupon books, ticket stubs, paper money, etc. The club thanked Kenny Applegate for again

playing the *Star Spangled Banner* on his saxophone. May saw Larry Friemel present a program on "Bimetallic Coinage of the World." These are coins that are made with two metals in them.

### NCNA 35TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

Jeff Shevlin has designed the medal for the Northern California Numismatic Association, Inc. 35th Anniversary. His design carries the State theme using the grizzly bear and golden puppy. Silver medals are priced at \$20.00 each plus \$2.00 postage. An oxidized bronze medal will be available for \$3.00 if purchased with a silver medal, or \$5.00 if purchased separately. Medals must be ordered in advance. The ordering period ended July 1st.



REMINDER: Some clubs have not updated my mailing address. That means I may not get your bulletins. My mailing address is Harold Katzman, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92681-3382. Also, if you need a speaker, I can make most meetings if given advance notice. There are still a few clubs I have not had the pleasure of speaking to, so give me a call at (714) 838-0861.



## Ask NumisCAT

Squeak!



Notice my stance and the hook on the end of my tail. Why? Squeak! Somebody misplaced my kittenhood photograph, but I found another taken when I was about two years old.

We have a letter from Jeff Heath.

*Dear NumisCAT:*

*In the last issue of The N.A.S.C. Quarterly you asked: "What U.S. silver coin has a triple denomination?" Actually, there are two coins that have triple denominations. The first coin with a triple denomination is the silver dollars issued from 1794 to 1804 (Flowing Hair and Draped Bust). The coins are lettered on the edge **HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT**.*

*The second coin with a triple denomination is the bust half dollar issued from 1807 to 1836. The coin is lettered on the edge **FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR**. On the reverse of the coin is **50 C**.*

*You are doing a good job NumisCAT. Keep up the good work. I see you have a friend named COIN DOG helping you answer questions about coins. Maybe you two can become the official mascots of NASC.*

*Jeff Heath SM-378*

NumisCAT has one question for our readers:

**Q:** Two United States coins add up to 55 cents. One of them is not a nickel or a half dime. What are they? Squeak!

Editor's note: COIN DOG is out in the yard looking for new questions. Also, he did not get any feedback from the last issue.

# NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES** — Meets 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Coast Federal Bank, 10101 Riverside Drive, Toluca Lake; Mailing Address: Mike and Karin Cozzolino, P.O. Box 730, Lomita, CA 90717.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, Sixth and Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.
- CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS** — Meets 3rd Saturday or Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at members' homes and other locations. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 66331, Los Angeles, CA 90066.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** — Meets quarterly at GSCS and CSNA Conventions; All day show in June or July; Mailing Address: 611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon, CA 92021.
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** — Meets twice a year during CSNA Conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1746, Upland, CA 91785.
- COLLECTORS OF THE REALM** — Meets 1st Thursday, 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 29092, Hollywood, CA 90020.
- COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (C.O.I.N.)** — Meets annually at Golden State Coin Show, plus three Board meetings a year; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2830, Los Angeles, CA 90078.
- COVINA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1746, Upland, CA 91785.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Urupan Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., California Federal Savings & Loan, 8211 Firestone Blvd., Downey; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., Recreation Room, Ayala Park, 18313 Valley Blvd., Bloomington, CA 92316; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 81, Fontana, CA 92335.
- GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Community Room, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mailing Address: 2315 Mira Court, #133, Anaheim, CA 92802.

- GLENDALE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Bank, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: Greg Burns, 327 W. Delaware Road, Burbank, CA 91504.
- HEARTLAND COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Building, El Cajon; Mailing Address: c/o Dorothy Baber, 611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon, CA 92021-5452.
- HEMET NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3082, Hemet, CA 92546.
- ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A.** — Meets 4th Sunday, 1:00 p.m. (even months only), First Federal Savings, 464 N. Fairfax (Fairfax at Rosewood), Los Angeles; Mailing Address: Sally Marx, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES** — Meets 3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., First Federal Savings, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mailing Address: 432 S. Curson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.
- LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: c/o Richard Precker, 13240 Twin Hills Drive, #44F, Seal Beach, CA 90740.
- LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Coin Auction and Trading Sessions only on 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Recreation Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mailing Address: c/o E. Gagnon, 1328 J. Lee Circle, Glendale, CA 91208.
- LITTON COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Avenue, Building 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.
- LONG BEACH COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Monday, 7:30 p.m., John Marshall Middle School, 5870 East Wardlow Road, Long Beach; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.
- LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Friday, 8:00 p.m., First Federal Savings & Loan, 465 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3637, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.
- NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Monday, 7:30 p.m., Bank of America, 5201 Laurel Canyon Blvd., North Hollywood; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** — Meets 5 times a year, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.
- NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Monday, 7:30 p.m., Northrop Recreation Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th and Broadway, Hawthorne; Mailing Address: 11260 Overland Ave., #20B, Culver City, CA 90230.



- OCEANSIDE CARLSBAD COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., Garrison School, 333 Garrison Ave., Oceanside; Mailing Address: 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.
- ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Community Room, 12860 Euclid Ave. (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647.
- ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Community Room, Fullerton Savings, 1805 W. Orangethorpe Ave. (at Brookhurst), Fullerton; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.
- PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Security National Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mailing Address: 8555 Marshall Street, Rosemead, CA 91770.
- REDLANDS COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library, 125 W. Vine St., Redlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. (except November which is 1st Thursday), San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (I-10 & California Street to Museum), San Bernardino; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 295, Patton, CA 92369.
- SANTA ANA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: c/o Roy Iwata, P.O. Box 2449, Seal Beach, CA 90740.
- SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Monday (except July and December), 7:30 p.m., MacKenzie Park, Recreation Room, Las Positas Road at McCaw Ave., Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6205, Santa Barbara, CA 93160.
- SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Cultural Center, Pine & Tunnell, Santa Maria; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS** — Meets 2nd Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, Sixth and Santa Monica, Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.
- SOCIETY FOR US COMMEMORATIVE COINS** — Meets annually at FUN, CSNS, Long Beach Expos and ANA, Saturday at 9:00 a.m.; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 302, Huntington Beach, CA 92648.
- TUSTIN COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: c/o Roy Iwata, P.O. Box 2449, Seal Beach, CA 90740.
- UNCAP INTERNATIONAL** — For handicapped numismatists. Write for meeting details: c/o Bob Vick, 2613 Huron Street, Los Angeles, CA 90065.

**UPLAND COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Saturday, 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1746, Upland, CA 91785.

**VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Auxiliary Room, 5401 Telegraph Road, Ventura; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

**WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Bank, 10324 Balboa Blvd. (at Devonshire), Granada Hills; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

**WHITTIER COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Road and Scott Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 15540 E. Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90605.

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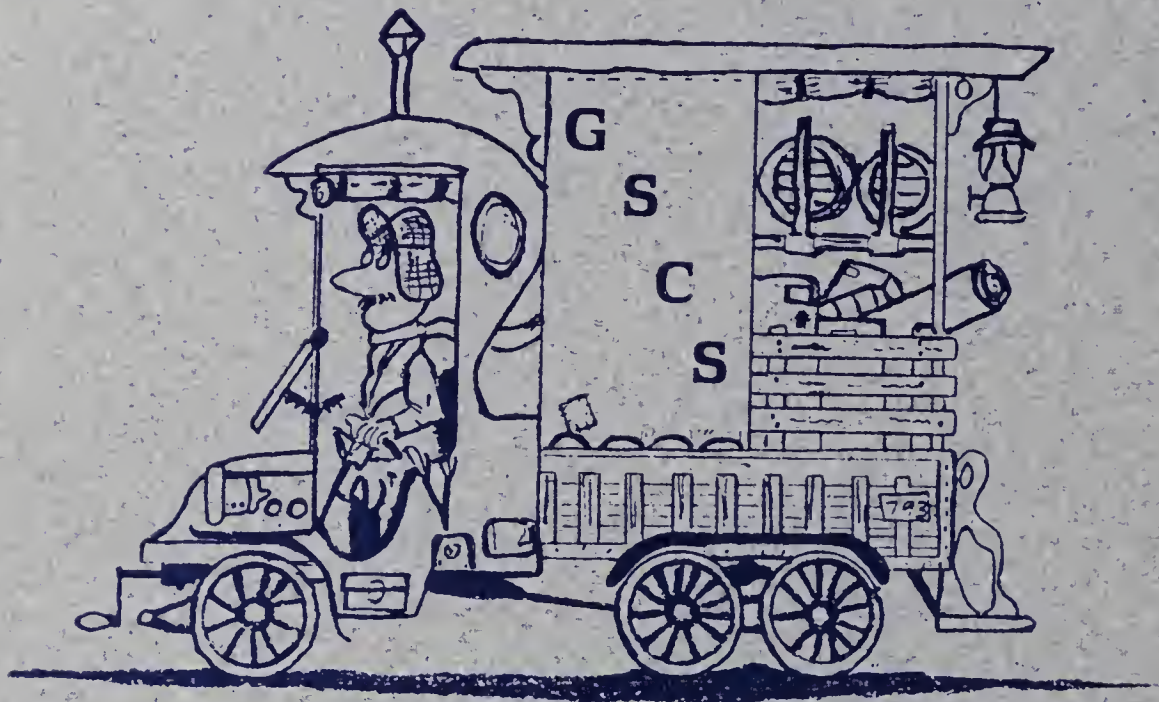
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